



# HOUSE COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

## RANKING MEMBER ROSA DeLAURO

### Confronting the Climate Crisis

#### ***Climate Provisions in the Fiscal Year 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act***

Democrats in Congress have been fighting to secure transformative federal investments that help fight inflation, lower the cost of living, create jobs, and support working families.

In December 2022, Democrats in Congress secured transformative investments in the 2023 federal funding bill that help the middle class, working families, small businesses, and the vulnerable who work hard. Instead of catering to the biggest corporations and billionaires, we are tackling some of our nation's biggest challenges including confronting the climate crisis.

Our government funding legislation joins the battle against climate change. Overall, the 2023 funding bill provides nearly \$104 billion to tackle the climate crisis. Below you will find a summary of all the climate provisions included in these historic bills.

#### **Interior-Environment**

##### Department of the Interior

This federal spending bill will create good-paying American jobs through investments in renewable energy development, including offshore wind and a national initiative to reclaim abandoned mines and cap orphan oil and gas wells. It confronts the climate crisis by expanding environmental enforcement efforts and launching a renewed focus on land and water conservation. It dramatically expands environmental justice efforts to address unacceptable pollution in communities of color.

The fiscal year 2023 spending bill includes:

- \$5 million for the Civilian Climate Corps and supporting partnerships with Tribes, States and local governments, including:
  - \$4 million for the Bureau of Land Management.
  - \$1 million for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- \$112 million in Rangeland Management within the Bureau of Land Management.
- \$45.5 million in the National Park Service for climate change science, adaptation, and resiliency.
- \$11 million for Forestry Management within the Bureau of Land Management.
- \$29 million for legacy well remediation in the Bureau of Land Management.
- \$182 million for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, a \$19 million increase over fiscal year 2022 levels, including:
  - \$43 million for renewable energy, an increase of \$6 million over fiscal year 2022 levels.
  - \$82 million for environmental assessment, an increase of \$3 million over fiscal year 2022 levels.

- \$2 million to develop a carbon storage program.
- A national initiative to reclaim abandoned mines and cap orphan oil and gas wells.
  - \$169 million for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fund, an increase of \$20 million over fiscal year 2022 levels.
  - \$16.5 million for Bureau of Land Management abandoned mine land sites.
  - \$5 million for the Energy Community Revitalization Program, equal to the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
- The full \$900 million is now permanently available from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) as a result of the enactment of the Great American Outdoors Act.
- \$38 million for U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) conservation and restoration activities, including \$7.2 million for Marine Mammals with a particular focus on manatees.
- \$74 million for USFWS habitat conservation programs, including \$14 million for the Coastal Program and \$60 million for the Partners for Fish and Wildlife program.
- \$26 million for science partnerships; focusing on conservation on a landscape level.
- \$242 million for USFWS fish and aquatic conservation programs.
- \$63 million for U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National and Regional Climate Adaptation Science Centers.
- \$35 million for Tribal Climate Resilience within the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA including an additional \$750,000 for Tribal climate adaptation grants.

#### Environmental Protection Agency

- This legislation dramatically expands environmental justice efforts to address unacceptable pollution in communities of color by investing:
  - \$613 million for environmental compliance monitoring and enforcement activities, a \$72 million increase over fiscal year 2022 levels.
  - \$100 million for Diesel Emissions Reductions grants, an \$8 million increase over fiscal year 2022 levels.
  - \$70 million for Targeted Airshed Grants, an \$8 million increase over fiscal year 2022 levels.
  - \$108 million for environmental justice activities, an \$8 million increase for fiscal year 2022 levels.

#### U.S. Forest Service

This funding bill confronts the climate crisis by investing in wildfire and non-fire forest stewardship and science by investing:

- \$3.16 billion for Forest Service Wildland Fire Management.
- \$1.55 billion in additional emergency funding for wildland fire management.
- \$3.92 billion for the Forest Service (non-fire), an increase of \$223 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. This includes:
  - \$32.2 million for Forest Inventory and Analysis with a focus on carbon analysis programs.
  - \$2 million for the National Agroforestry Center.
  - \$7.4 million for Climate Hubs.

- \$40 million for Urban and Community Forestry and continues direction to prioritize environmental justice and urban reforestation.
- \$32 million for Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund.
- \$148 million in additional emergency funding for state and private forestry.
- \$210 million in additional emergency funding for the national forest system.

## **Energy & Water Development**

### U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

These investments will help strengthen our nation's flood risk management infrastructure, critical to protecting communities from more frequent and severe storms, providing a total of \$8.7 billion, an increase of \$317 million above the fiscal year 2022 level and \$2 billion above the request, including:

- \$173 million, an increase of \$67 million above the request, for feasibility studies and project development pertaining to flood and storm damage reduction, aquatic ecosystem restoration, and related efforts prior to construction.
- \$2.1 billion, an increase of \$885 million above the request, for project construction.
- \$5.1 billion, an increase of \$561 million above the fiscal year 2022 level, for Operation and Maintenance of projects.
- \$35 million for Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies and other activities to prepare for and respond to disasters.
- \$7.2 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Program to provide loans for non-federal water infrastructure.
- \$11 million to the Planning Assistance to States program, an increase of \$2 million above the fiscal year 2022 level, prioritizing planning-level technical assistance to coastal tribal communities working to relocate homes and critical infrastructure to higher ground to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

### Bureau of Reclamation

This bill addresses the worsening Western drought and other water resource management challenges with \$1.9 billion for the Bureau of Reclamation, an increase of \$517 million above the request.

### Department of Energy

It also provides \$48.6 billion, an increase of \$3.7 billion above fiscal year 2022, for the Department of Energy. The bill confronts the climate crisis and creates tens of thousands of good-paying jobs with \$15.3 billion of transformative investments in clean energy and science, which will help develop clean, affordable, resilient, and secure American energy and deploy these clean energy technologies and the green jobs of tomorrow in communities across the country, including:

- A record-level \$3.5 billion for the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, \$260 million more than fiscal year 2022. This funding provides for clean, affordable, and secure energy and ensures American leadership in the transition to a global clean energy economy.
- \$8.1 billion for the Office of Science, \$625 million more than fiscal year 2022, to pursue basic science research in physics, biology, and chemistry to ensure the nation's global leadership in energy innovation.
- \$350 million for the Office of Electricity, \$73 million more than fiscal year 2022. The funding will advance technologies to increase the resilience and efficiency of the nation's electricity delivery system and increase its capacity to incorporate more clean energy.
- \$470 million for Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy (ARPA-E), \$20 million more than fiscal year 2022. This funding supports research aimed at rapidly developing energy technologies that are capable of significantly changing the energy sector to address the nation's critical economic, environmental, and energy security challenges.
- \$890 million for the Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management, \$65 million more than fiscal year 2022. This funding advances carbon pollution reduction in hard-to-decarbonize sectors like the industrial sector with carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, and direct air capture while facilitating the transition to a net-zero carbon economy and rebuilding a U.S. critical minerals supply chain.
- \$1.8 billion for the Office of Nuclear Energy, \$118 million more than fiscal year 2022. The funding will support research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) of advanced nuclear technologies and improve the safety of existing nuclear plants.
- \$200 million for the Office of Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response, \$14 million more than fiscal year 2022.
- \$75 million for the Office of Indian Energy Policy and Programs, \$17 million more than fiscal year 2022. This funding will support technical assistance, education, policy analysis, and financial assistance to Tribal nations.
- Funding for Loan Guarantee programs, provides \$15 billion in additional loan authority for the Title 17 Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program and provides \$2 million in additional credit subsidy for the Tribal Energy Loan Guarantee Program.

#### Independent Agencies

- Appalachian Regional Commission – The bill provides \$220 million, an increase of \$25 million above the fiscal year 2022 level. The Commission funds efforts in the Appalachian Region to promote economic and community development, education and job training, and critical infrastructure.

#### **Commerce-Justice-Science**

##### National Institutes of Standards and Technology (NIST)

The fiscal year 2023 bill invests in research and analyses to inform climate-resilient designs and technologies, including:

- \$61.2 million for Climate and Energy Measurement, Tools, and Testbeds, an increase of \$11.5 million above fiscal year 2022, including:

- \$3 million for Forward-Looking Building Standards to identify climate data and projections for sea-level rise and extreme weather events for standard-setting processes such as building codes;
- a \$1.5 million increase for carbon dioxide removal, utilization, and sequestration research; and
- an increase for research on wildfires and the Wildland-Urban Interface to inform new building standards that will prevent loss of property.
- \$11 million to support the circular economy initiatives and research, an increase of \$1.5 million above fiscal year 2022.

### National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

Confronts the climate crisis with strong funding for climate resilience and research at NOAA, including:

- \$224.2 million for the Climate Program Office in Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), an increase of \$24.2 million above fiscal year 2022, including:
  - \$16.3 million for Climate Adaptation Partnerships to help communities plan for and build equitable climate resilience; and
  - not less than \$12.2 million to support long-term research and monitoring of hydroclimatological changes in major river basins of the Western United States, known as the Water in the West Initiative.
- \$12.1 million to improve subseasonal-to-seasonal (S2S) weather prediction to inform water management, particularly in the West.
- \$70 million for NOAA's Climate and Weather Research Supercomputing, an increase of \$21.5 million above the fiscal year 2022 level.
- An increase of \$2.5 million to support efforts to improve localized models and maps of the future impacts of sea level rise to inform coastal resilience and climate adaptation.
- \$81.5 million for Coastal Zone Management Grants, an increase of \$2.5 million above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level.
- \$68 million, an increase of \$7 million over fiscal year 2022 levels, for National Marine Sanctuaries and Marine Protected Areas and \$32.5 million, an increase of \$2.8 million over fiscal year 2022 levels, for National Estuarine Research Reserves (NERRs), to encourage expansion of the networks protecting marine, Great Lakes, and estuarine areas.
- An increase of \$15.5 million for the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the National Ocean Service to support the President's initiative to build more offshore wind farms.
- \$94 million for the National Sea Grant College Program, an increase of \$4.5 million above fiscal year 2022, including funding for coastal resilience activities.
- \$17 million for the Ocean Acidification Program, an increase of \$1 million above fiscal year 2022.
- \$3.5 million for implementation of the Digital Coast Act.
- \$1.33 billion, an increase of \$35.1 million for NOAA's climate and weather satellites.
- \$10 million, an increase of \$2.5 million above fiscal year 2022, for Regional Climate Services within National Centers for Environmental Information, including \$6.1 million for Regional Climate Centers.

- \$66.4 million for the critically endangered North Atlantic right whale to support research and monitoring, including \$20 million for a new program to adopt innovative strategies that will reduce the risk to whales.
- \$35.5 million for NOAA's Office of Education, an increase of \$1.7 million above fiscal year 2022, and encourages the prioritization of programs on understanding climate change, adaptation and mitigation, and climate resilience.
- Designating a new NOAA Senior Advisor for Climate as part of NOAA's executive leadership and providing direction to coordinate the production and delivery of climate services to stakeholders throughout the Nation.

### *Science Agencies*

#### National Science Foundation (NSF)

The bill also confronts the climate crisis with strong funding for climate resilience and research, including:

- \$970 million, an increase of \$70 million above fiscal year 2022, for climate science and clean energy research
- Support for the expansion of research into:
  - Harmful Algal Blooms;
  - Wildfires;
  - Carbon Dioxide Removal; and
  - Sustainable Chemistry.

#### National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)

Additionally, this legislation confronts the climate crisis with strong funding for climate resilience and research, including:

- \$2.2 billion for Earth Science research, \$130.3 million more than fiscal year 2022, to enable better scientific information about the Earth and its changing climate, including \$8 million for a new space-based initiative for wildfire fighting and detection.
- \$935 million for Aeronautics research, \$54.3 million more than fiscal year 2022, to continue efforts to improve the environmental sustainability of air travel through increased fuel efficiency and electric flight.

#### Department of Justice

The bill includes increases for the Environment and Natural Resources Division and its Office of Environmental Justice.

#### **Agriculture-Rural Development- FDA**

The fiscal year 2023 bill provides funding, including:

- \$131 million for the Rural Energy Savings Program and the Rural Energy for America Program in lending authority to implement durable, cost effective renewable energy systems or other energy efficiency measures for farms, rural businesses, and residences.
- \$6 million for Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) climate science and clean energy proposals, including \$3 million for Regional Climate Hub research teams.
- \$881 million for the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Conservation Operations.

In addition, the bill:

- Provides \$75 million for Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations and Watershed Rehabilitation Program.
- Provides \$7 million for the Healthy Forest Reserve Program.
- Provides a total of \$941 million for NRCS Conservation Operations, including \$23 million in Community Project Funding.

## **Defense**

This bill will help the United States Department of Defense (DOD) increase climate resilience and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through investments in facilities, readiness, and global security, including:

- \$2.4 billion for investments in clean energy and climate adaptation to protect facilities, readiness, and global security, as requested.
- \$17 billion for Facilities Sustainment, Restoration, and Modernization.
- \$1 billion to respond to the Red Hill fuel spill.
- Increases in Environmental Restoration activities by \$520.7 million above the President's request for the cleanup of contamination at existing and formerly used Defense sites.

## **Financial Services and General Government**

The fiscal year 2023 funding bill:

### Department of Treasury

- Includes language supporting the Treasury's role in assessing and identifying climate-related risk to financial markets and to financial stability in the supervision and regulation of the insurance industry.

### General Services Administration (GSA)

- Encourages GSA to comply with existing ENERGY STAR and building rating certifications in leasing actions.
- Recommends GSA continue to use green building certifications in the construction of buildings.
- Directs GSA to use data collected on building usage to reduce energy usage in buildings.
- Includes \$662 million for GSA repairs and alterations to green the federal building inventory.

## **Homeland Security**

### Department-wide Climate Investment and Research

The bill includes \$33.5 million for investments related to climate change and the environment, including:

- \$1.5 million to establish a Climate Change Management Office.
- \$32 million for electric vehicles and related infrastructure.

### Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

The bill provides \$22.5 billion for FEMA, \$1.31 billion above the fiscal year 2022 enacted level, and \$628.4 million above the President's budget request, including:

- \$20 billion for the Disaster Relief Fund for disaster response and recovery efforts.
- \$519 million for flood hazard mapping and floodplain management.
- \$2.0 billion for other federal assistance related to emergency and disaster preparedness and response, including:
  - \$415 million for the State Homeland Security Grant Program.
  - \$615 million for the Urban Area Security Initiative.
  - \$355 million for the Emergency Management Performance Grant program.
  - \$233 million for Community Project Funding/Congressionally Directed Spending grants for pre-disaster mitigation projects under the Stafford Act (cost effective grants to reduce the risks of future natural disasters).
  - \$56 million for the Next Generation Warning System to improve the capabilities of public broadcasters to send critical emergency and civil defense warnings.
  - \$12 million for Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.
  - \$316.1 million for education, training, and exercises.

## **Labor-HHS-Education**

### Department of Health and Human Services

The bill also confronts the health and wellbeing issues felt from the climate crisis by providing a total of \$120.7 billion, an increase of \$9.9 billion above fiscal year 2022 levels, including:

- \$10 million for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Climate and Health Program.
- \$34 million for CDC Environmental and Health Outcome Tracking Network.
- \$4 billion for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, plus an additional \$1 billion in emergency supplemental funding for LIHEAP.

## **Military Construction & Veterans Affairs**

### Department of Defense

The investments included in this bill will help DOD increase climate resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, limit environmental impact, and recover from intensifying natural disasters as a result of climate



change through investments in facilities, readiness, and global security with \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$364 million above fiscal year 2022, including:

- \$25 million for the Army; \$40 million for the Navy and Marine Corps; and \$25 million for the Air Force for military installation resiliency in order to address critical resiliency requirements, particularly related to current and future risks from extreme weather and anticipated or unanticipated changes in environmental conditions.
- Directs DOD to update the Unified Facilities Criteria, prioritize low-carbon materials, enhance military installation resilience, and conduct a feasibility study on creating a standalone program to support stormwater management projects.
- \$653.3 million for the Energy Resilience and Conservation Investment Program.
- \$360 million for natural disaster recovery, a result of worsening disasters from climate change.

The bill also includes \$41 million for the Navy and Marine Corps to recover from damage to facilities caused by Hurricanes Ian and Fiona.

#### Department of Veterans Affairs

The bill also:

- Includes \$2 billion for VA Construction projects, which includes ensuring safe and sustainable modern facilities.
- Encourages VA to explore options to reduce emissions and waste at medical facilities and report on these efforts.
- Supports installation of zero-emission vehicle charging infrastructure on VA campuses.

#### **State and Foreign Operations**

The fiscal year 2023 bill recommends more than \$1.5 billion to address the climate crisis and other environmental issues, including:

#### Department of State

##### *Bilateral programs: \$1.15 billion*

- \$385 million for biodiversity, same as the fiscal year 2022 level; of which \$125 million for wildlife trafficking.
- \$185 million for sustainable landscapes, same as the fiscal year 2022 level.
- \$270 million for adaptation programs, same as the fiscal year 2022 level.
- \$260 million for clean energy programs, same as the fiscal year 2022 level.
- \$50 million for ocean plastics and other marine debris and waste management infrastructure.
- \$20 million for implementing the Tropical Forest and Coral Reef Conservation Act, \$5 million above the fiscal year 2022 level.

- New loan guarantee authority for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and \$50 million under Economic Support Fund for SIDS.

*Multilateral programs: \$362.6 billion*

- \$150.2 million for the Global Environment Facility.
- \$125 million to Clean Technology Fund to combat the climate crisis and help countries scale up low carbon technologies, same as the fiscal year 2022 level.
- Provides authority for contributions to the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund to help countries adapt to new climate realities caused by climate change.
- International Organizations and Programs (IO&P):
  - \$51.9 million to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.
  - \$15 million to the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.
  - \$10.2 million to the UN Environment Program.
  - \$9 million for International Conservation Programs.
  - \$1 million to the World Meteorological Organization.
  - \$325,000 to the International Maritime Organization.

## **Transportation-Housing & Urban Development**

The bill includes a combined \$4 billion to assist communities, including transit agencies and state departments of transportation, rebuild critical infrastructure in the aftermath of a natural disaster. This includes:

- \$803 million for the Federal Highway Administration to reimburse states and territories for damage from natural disasters to roads and bridges in the National Highway System.
- \$213.9 million for the Federal Transit Administration to support public transit systems impacted by natural disasters.
- \$3 billion for the Community Development Block Grant Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) program for the long-term housing, infrastructure, and economic recovery needs for areas impacted by a natural disaster.

### Department of Transportation (DOT)

The bill invests in climate-ready transportation infrastructure and creates and leverages tens of thousands of additional jobs in construction and related industries by:

- Directing DOT to identify opportunities to prioritize resilience, equity, environmental justice, regional efforts, and robust stakeholder engagement.
- Encouraging the integration of resilient construction and land management practices into every new construction or major rehabilitation project funded by DOT.

The bill invests in resilient, clean, multimodal transportation by:

- Improving safe access to transportation, through bicycle and pedestrian focused investments, including \$45 million for the newly authorized Active Transportation Infrastructure Investment Program to better connect active transportation systems within and between communities.

- Providing \$150 million for PROTECT grants to increase the resilience of the transportation system.
- Investing \$50 million in competitive grants for low and no emission buses, in addition to \$1 billion in fiscal year 2023 advance appropriations, and \$32.5 million for urban and rural ferry systems to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Including \$800 million for RAISE grants, and directs the Department of Transportation (DOT) to invest in a variety of transportation modes, like transit, passenger rail, bicycle and pedestrian, and multimodal projects.
- Supporting research, development, and deployment activities to address climate change and reduce emissions across DOT, investing more than \$19 million, including the newly created Advanced Research Projects Agency – Infrastructure (ARPA—I).
- Investing in public transit, passenger rail, and freight rail to reduce single occupancy trips, improve the movement of goods, and lower greenhouse gas emission footprints, including:
  - \$2.6 billion for Capital Investment Grants to support transit projects with signed grant agreements, start new projects, and provide additional assistance to existing projects, in addition to \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 2023 advance appropriations;
  - \$560 million for the Consolidate Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) grant program, in addition to \$1 billion in fiscal year 2023 advance appropriations;
  - \$100 million for the Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail grant program, in addition to \$7.2 billion in fiscal year 2023 advance appropriations; and
  - \$2.45 billion for Amtrak’s Northeast Corridor, state-supported, and long-distance passenger rail service, including up to \$66 million to support corridors selected under the new corridor identification and development program.
  - Supports the Surface Transportation Board’s new Office of Passenger Rail by providing \$1 million and four positions to assist with passenger rail activities.
- Funding increases to support rulemaking on Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards with direction to complete overdue rulemakings on numerous key safety issues.

The bill prioritizes aviation climate research and sustainability projects by:

- Funding FAA research to reduce the environmental impact of aviation, including:
  - \$38 million for the Continuous Lower Energy, Emissions and Noise (CLEEN) program to reduce noise and emissions at its source – the aircraft engine;
  - \$34 million for the Aviation Sustainability Center (ASCENT) to evaluate technologies for reducing noise, improving air quality, increasing energy efficiency, and producing sustainable aviation fuels at commercial scale;
  - \$10 million to support the research and certification of unleaded aviation gasoline; and
  - \$41 million to improve airport technology, including wildlife mitigation and solar airfield lighting.
- Making funds available in the form of grants to airports for the Airport Zero Emissions Vehicle and Infrastructure program and the Voluntary Airport Low Emissions (VALE) program.

The bill supports our water highways and ports:

- Provides \$10 million for the America’s Marine Highway Program, which increases the use of our Nation’s navigable waterways, uses less energy, and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Directs DOT to give preference to projects that reduce air emissions and vehicle miles traveled.
- Invests \$212 million in grants to improve port facilities and the transportation networks and flows of cargo in, around, and through ports, in addition to \$450 million in fiscal year 2023 advance

appropriations. The bill supports projects that reduce port air emissions and environmental impacts and improve resiliency.

#### Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)

This bill grows opportunity through affordable housing, including funding to improve housing sustainability, health, and safety by:

- Directing HUD to identify opportunities to prioritize resilience, equity, environmental justice, regional efforts, and robust stakeholder engagement.
- Encouraging the integration of resilient construction and land management practices into every new construction or major rehabilitation project funded by HUD.
- Investing \$225 million for manufactured housing preservation and revitalization, which can be used to fund critical infrastructure and resiliency projects and address the weatherization and energy efficiency needs of manufactured homes and communities.
- Urging the Department to take immediate steps to update energy standards to reduce operating expenses for HUD-owned and operated properties.
- Directing HUD to evaluate ways to reduce housing energy consumption by increasing energy efficiency through various methods to help ease the energy bill burden for low- and moderate-income residents.
- Directing HUD to include activities that improve water or energy efficiency or increase resilience to natural hazards as eligible projects for the \$150 million in Native American Housing Block Grants Competitive and \$75 million in Indian community development block grant programs.
- Investing \$350 million in the Choice Neighborhood Initiative, which revitalizes severely distressed public or HUD-assisted housing into high-quality, energy efficient, mixed-income housing.
- Providing \$5 million to continue a HUD-DOE partnership to weatherize and eliminate health hazards for low-income households.

#### **Legislative Branch**

The fiscal year 2023 spending bill:

- Commends the Architect of the Capitol on its work to leverage new energy technologies and maximize the integration of clean renewable and alternative energy sources through the Legislative Branch facilities.
- Encourages both Congressional Research Service and the Government Accountability Office to continue their work on science and technology issues.